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THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

A PAPER FOR THE
HOME -
ALL THE LOCAL NEWS

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PORTSMOUTH, N. H. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1902.

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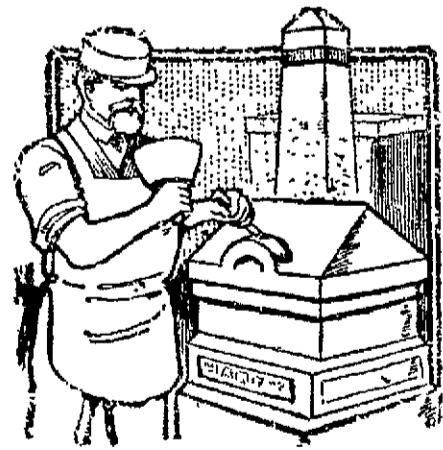
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BO. THE KLONDIKE!

That Was The Eager Cry Here
Four Years Ago.

Party Of Hardy Men Set Sail Then
For The West.

Today The Anniversary Of The Con-
cord's Departure From Port.

Four years ago today the trim and
stauch schooner Concord, with a
party of hardy Portsmouth young men
aboard, set sail from this port, bound
for the Klondike. This small band of
prospectors, numbering just twenty-
one souls, left Newton's wharf at the
noon hour on a trip of eighteen thou-
sand miles into an unknown country.

After a tempestuous voyage of
many weeks, the little craft safely
rounded the Horn and sailed into San
Francisco harbor, where the expedi-
tion was broken up. Most of the mem-
bers returned home, but a few kept on
to the gold regions, where they re-
mained for some months with more
or less success in searching for the
gold nuggets.

The little party which made the trip
in the Concord was made up as fol-
lows:

E. H. McLeod of Boston, captain;

RANDOM GOSSIP.

It is about time that the manage-
ment of the Portsmouth Electric rail-
way and that of the Portsmouth and
Exeter line got together and put up
some sort of a waiting room at the
Plains for the convenience of the
many people who use their cars. Any
kind of a structure would fill the bill,
so long as it serves to break the force
of the winter blasts and keep out the
snow. It wouldn't take more than
forty minutes for a couple of good
husky men to throw together a shanty
strong enough and large enough to
accommodate thirty or forty persons.
It is a wonder to me why more con-
sideration is not given by the railway
officials to the comfort of their pa-
trons during the cold season. There
ought to be a waiting shed at the
Portsmouth shoe factory, too, and an-
other at Christian Shore somewhere.
I could name other places besides.

Speaking of the trolley road, the
public would like to know how long
it will be before the cars run right
through from Market square, Ports-
mouth, to Water street, Exeter, as
they ought to do, to conform with the
law of common sense. If it isn't
brought about by next spring, there
is bound to be a general feeling that
trolley road management here in
southeastern New Hampshire is sev-
eral years behind the progressive and
energetic way in which electric lines
are conducted in other parts of the
country.

Another thing: there ought to be

this Hampton run are enough to lead
regular patrons to remark, "If I had
the money they represent, I don't
think I'd ever do much of anything
else than ride around in my own au-
tomobile." And if the officials would
add a dozen cars or so to their roll-
ing stock, they could come pretty
near doubling even these handsome
receipts during the summer.

"I thought I liked fresh air," said
one athletic young man, Tuesday.
"but when I woke up about four
o'clock Tuesday morning and found
myself rolled up in a little ball in one
corner of the bed and heard the wind
playing gently with the bed clothes
at the foot, I realized that there may
be such a thing as too much fresh
air for comfort. It took me some time
to get my courage up to crawl from
under those covers and get extra cov-
ering, but I had to do it or freeze, so
I piled overcoats and bath robes over
me and managed to keep comfortable
until getting-up-time."

A sure sign that cold weather is
finally to put in an appearance is
shown by the enterprising theft—in
Chicago, of course—of a hot stove.

The Portsmouth firemen were han-
dicapped Tuesday morning when
they reached the scene of a fire by
frozen hydrants, (says Foster's
Democrat) Wonder how the hydrants
are in Dover? Does anybody know
whether any are frozen or not? The
frost jackets do not always prove
sufficient in such extreme cold weather
as we are now having to keep them
from freezing. It would not be a bad
idea for the water department to look
into this. Our people don't want to
get caught in case of a fire with any
of the hydrants unfit for service. A
little precaution sometimes saves a
lot of trouble.

On Tuesday morning the harbor
and river presented a most peculiar
appearance, as though it was on fire.
The water was so much warmer than
the outside atmosphere that the sur-
face of the harbor was covered with
steam. The phenomenon was unique.

A dense vapor arose obscuring the
whole harbor as effectively as though
a thick fog had rolled in. All manner
of vessels frosted up in great shape,
and when the sun came out brightly
later on in the forenoon the shipping
made a pretty picture.

Marshal Entwistle has sent forth
the timely edict that all sleighs must
have bells, and the policemen are
warning slack drivers to put "tin-
kles" on their hitches.

The town of Derry may be in darkness
unless something is done im-
mediately. The electric light com-
pany has no coal and efforts to secure
any have been fruitless. This would
effect every factory and business con-
cern in the town.

Mascagni will be glad to see sunny
Italy again, I imagine. It would be in-
teresting if we could know exactly
what is the reason that he has run
afoul of such ill luck in this country.

It was as a debater that Thomas B.
Reed made his great name in con-
gress. He never made as many as
half a dozen prepared addresses dur-
ing all his long service, but his short,
pithy, compact, direct, oftentimes
scathing speeches, in quaint Yankee
phraseology, numerous, pointed,
brisk and original, are almost in-
numerable. He was at his best in
time. Democrats and republicans
alike laughed at them, especially
when he was skinning alive some ob-
streporous or unpopular or hypocrit-
ical fellow. But notwithstanding the
hard knocks which Tom Reed gave,

he made lots of friends and kept them.
If he didn't like a man, he didn't like
him and there was an end of it.

"There," said the up-to-date Han-
over street man Tuesday morning,
"look at that window. Five minutes
ago it was coated with frost so that
you could not see through it. Now,
you can see through it as clearly as
on a summer day."

"How did you do it?" queried the
Mirror man, to whom the remark was
addressed.

"Simplest thing in the world," re-
plied the up-to-date man, "I just had
one of the boys set the electric fan 'id'
going and the breeze melted the frost."

work in short order. It does seem a
little odd to use electric fans in winter,
but I wouldn't be without mine
for that purpose."—Manchester Mir-
ror.

Senator Gallinger will take his
Christmas dinner in New Hampshire,
and when he hangs up his stocking
Christmas night he expects that Santa
Claus will bring him around a job in
the senate for six years more. From
all indications it does not look as
though "Old Nick" was "going to pass
him by on the other side." He will re-
main in the Granite state until after
he is elected, and as soon as the state
lawmakers get together will open up
headquarters at the Eagle hotel, where
he will dispense handshakes and
cigars. Col. David Currier is going on
with him to help him do the honors.

Senator Burnham will not be at home
during the Yuletide season. He has
decided that he and his family will
partake of their Christmas dinner at
the national capital. It is a matter of
doubt if Congressman Sulloway re-
turns to New Hampshire as he has
much public business that will take
up his time during the short holiday
recess. Congressman Currier will,
however, meander to his native health.

"Frank" has a fascination to see the
New Hampshire legislature started
off all right, and especially so since
his old-time friend Harry M. Cheney
is to be speaker. A few years ago,
when Mr. Currier was a candidate for
the same position of honor, Mr. Cheney
was his right hand man, and naturally
the junior congressman has more than
a passing interest in his elevation to
the speakership.—Toppling's Washington letter to Manches-
ter Mirror.

In Boston, as in most other large
cities, the fire hydrants are under the
care of the fire department, and in
cold weather they are watched with
the utmost diligence. When a cold
snap comes, like this from which New
England has been shivering, the fire
chiefs send out every available man
to look after hydrants. Through the
day they go about cleaning the snow
and ice away from the hydrants and
sprinkling them with salt to prevent
the accumulation of ice, and at night
they are inspected every few hours.
With a heavy coating of salt, the ice
cannot form about a hydrant, and the
gates are set down out of reach of frost.
They are frequently tested, how-
ever, and the worst disgrace that can
fall on a Boston fire chief is to be
caught with the hydrants in his dis-
trict out of order.

Some of the coal dealers in Glou-
cester have disconnected their tele-
phones, so continuous have been the
calls the past few days.

It is a curious thing so many people
otherwise well informed deprive
themselves of a chance to be healthy
because they are afraid of catching
cold. More often they catch cold as a
result of the prevention which they
follow. Very few people get enough
fresh air or sunshine. To be sure
many people are situated so that
they cannot get much sunshine, but
this does not prevent them from prop-
erly ventilating their sleeping rooms
at night. A person who has plenty of
fresh air to breathe is far less likely
to catch cold than the person who
sits by a fire in a poorly ventilated
room. Just try deep breathing of pure
air the next time you are cold and
see how soon you will feel a healthy
glow all over your body. A tempera-
ture of 65 degrees is sufficient under
ordinary circumstances and a room
should not be heated above 70 de-
grees. How many people are there
who are as temperate as that on
heat? Even though coal and wood is
scarce and high most houses are
kept several degrees warmer. Another
thing which provokes catching cold
and adds to the prevalence of pneu-
monia is the way people dress. They
put on too much clothing. In the
house they get over heated and when
they go out they become chilled.
Less clothing would be better for
house wear. Another bad thing in the
winter is to bundle up the throat as
most people do.

The way in which this winter is
starting in is a reminder of that of
1887-88, when there was unbroken
sledding for sixteen weeks, with but
a thin covering of snow until late in
January. Business would boom now,
if the snow would stay on, but no one
expects it to do so.

A petition is being circulated here
for a life saving station to be located
at the Isles of Shoals. It is receiving
a large number of signatures, as it
certainly should, and the promoters
hope to get favorable action on
the part of the government.

A humane and thoughtful Ports-
mouth physician says that owners of
horses should not place blankets
upon their beasts under the harness,
but should put them over the same.
If the blanket is placed close to the
animal the hair is so pressed that no
air space can exist and consequently
the blanket does less good than if it
is put over the harness. There should
always be an air space between the
blanket and the hair of the horse.

Jack Frost has for years been an

artist of merit and has produced
many pictures with his nimble fingers,
but never, perhaps, has done a more
beautiful piece of work than the
pictures which I noticed the other
morning on the windows of a Con-
gress street store.

On the window to the left, as one
enters the store, was to be seen a
magnificent fern branching out in a
truly lifelike manner, extending to the
wooden framework of the glass. As
if just leaving a resting place on the
fern, there appeared a big frosty bug
resembling a crab as much as any-
thing else. On the other window
were several ferns each spreading out
in long sinuous branches, with grace-
ful curls and intricate interlacings.

The weather prophets who some
little time ago predicted that this was
to be an "open winter," and that De-
cember was to be an exceedingly mild
month, have gone out of sight for the
time being. They are fearful of the
wrath of a disappointed constituency.

Winter may not officially begin, ac-
cording to the calendar, until Decem-
ber 22, but the thermometer knocked
spots out of the calendar's calcula-
tions Monday night.

Through a blunder in the yard of
J. A. and A. W. Walker, the Exeter
Machine works is the fortunate poss-
essor of a carload of anthracite coal.
The Exeter officials had ordered of
the above firm a car load of screen-
ings and were surprised at receiving
on Monday a car load of anthracite.
Their discovery was quickly followed
by frantic telephones from Ports-
mouth stating that a mistake had
been made and asking them to ship
the coal back to Portsmouth at once.

Not to be deprived of the chance to
secure for themselves a supply of
the coveted article, they quickly un-
loaded it and are now awaiting the
arrival of screenings. They have since
settled the bill for the anthracite on
the basis of eleven dollars per ton.

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cester have disconnected their tele-
phones, so continuous have been the
calls the past few days.

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house they get over heated and when
they go out they become chilled.
Less clothing would be better for
house wear. Another bad thing in the
winter is to bundle up the throat as
most people do.

The mails are again late today.

When in Exeter

TRY A

DIPPER

AT THE

SQUAMSCOTT
HOUSE.

N. S. WILLBY, PROPRIETOR,

EXETER, N. H.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

VENEZUELA IS RECKLESS.

Republic Hurrying Itself Into A Great Foreign War.

All German And British Residents Of Caracas Placed Under Arrest.

Flags Of The Two Nations Publicly Burned By The Excited Population

Port of Spain, Trinidad, Dec. 10.—The government ordered the arrest of all English and German residents in Venezuela's gunboat Bolivar. One hour later, 205 persons from this harbor last night. The Bolivar's crew in the commercial and social officers were landed here, while the life of the city were crowded together in the police station. All but two of the captured gunboat to the port of Guitira on the coast of Venezuela opposite the island of Trinidad.

The British torpedo boat destroyer Quail has sailed with instructions to capture the Venezuelan war vessel now engaged in blockading the mouth of the Orinoco.

The entire coast of Venezuela from the Orinoco river to La Guaira is to be blockaded from today by British war vessels, while the coast from La Guaira to the Colombian border will be subject to blockade by German ships.

No Custom Houses Seized.

Washington, Dec. 10.—But one cablegram has been received today by the state department from Minister Bowen at Caracas. That relates to the seizure by British and German vessels of the Venezuelan navy at La Guaira. No reference whatever is made to any seizure of custom houses.

Mr. Bowen expresses the opinion that similar seizures of vessels may have been made in other ports.

Spirit of Retaliation.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The arrests of the German and British subjects in Caracas are believed to be in the nature of a retaliation on the part of President Castro for the ultimatum which has been sent to Venezuela for a settlement of the long-standing claims of Germany and England against her. Incidentally such action by Venezuela will, it is believed, involve this government, as the German and British representatives in Venezuela before leaving Caracas requested United States Minister Bowen to take charge of the interests of their countries in Venezuela. It was said at the state department that this request would be granted, and the probability is that Mr. Bowen already has taken steps toward that end. Considerable surprise is expressed here over the arrests, as the result will be to add to the serious complications already existing. Owing to the late hour at which the Caracas bulletin was received, it was impossible to ascertain whether any information had been received by the state department from Mr. Bowen regarding the arrests. Senor Pulido, the Venezuelan Charge d'Affaires was also inaccessible.

English And German Flags Burned.

Willemstad, Curacao, Dec. 10.—There was a great patriotic demonstration in Caracas when the news arrived that the British and German warships had seized the Venezuelan war vessels at La Guaira. Crowds paraded the streets, singing songs of violence, speeches were delivered, and the mob then marched on the German legation shouting "Down with the Germans."

The windows of the building were shattered with stones and attempts were made to force the doors, but the latter resisted the efforts of the mob. Madame Von Pilgrim-Caltazzi, the wife of the German chargé d'affaires, who has been ill in bed for the past two months and could not leave with her husband, was thus saved from violence.

The excitement was still more intense when at ten o'clock at night

HILLIS AND SKILTON

A HIGH SALARIED CHRISTIAN PREACHER AND HIS PRESS AGENT.

A Plea For Low Wages, Long Hours and Contentment—Fellows With Degrees and Other Flibdubs No Match For Labor Union Champions.

[Special Correspondence.]

The Rev. Dr. Hillis of Plymouth church thought he would contribute to the general harmony by preaching to one class of society against another class. With a show of courage which implied that organized labor had never been confronted with the commandments and of all men needed to be he took for his text, "Thou shalt not kill." With a like show of magnanimity he admitted that laborers had a right to organize for charitable and other purposes, but he said it ought to love its enemies and not use its organizations for increasing wages or shortening hours.

Each family must solve the wage question for itself. Dr. Hillis had all the facts and had studied the labor question. Out of 100 millionaires he found that eighty had become rich by saving waste materials. One poor foreigner got well to do this way: He resolved to educate all his children. "Not content with sending them to one Sunday school, he sent them to two and to every church service." All the sons climbed to positions of influence and wealth, and every one of the daughters became a schoolteacher.

This sermon being entitled "A Plea For the Poor and Weak" and intended to avert a coming crisis, Dr. Hillis related all the human faults that he had time to relate which the 20 per cent of organized laborers have, in common with the rest of humanity, but for the 80 per cent of nonunion laborers and for all the capitalists except the "unscrupulous capitalists" he pleaded pitifully. He said that if all the trusts were annihilated, all class privileges, monopolies and unjust taxation were done away with and every strike and boycott was absolutely successful the income of the average American would be increased by only \$90 or possibly \$100 per year.

"The way to increase our wage," he said, "is to increase the quantity and quality of our work. A workman's reward is not in his wage, but in the consciousness of having done good work. Was Milton rewarded for

Paid the soldiers in the late war, who worked for \$13 a month, strike for higher wages just before Gettysburg? Was Dr. Morton, working for life to discover chloroform, unhappy because he died poor, not having had his share of wealth?"

The people of this church will not, as logically they could, cut down their pastor's wages because of his utter disregard of wages. Whether Dr. Hillis

would work in dark shuns and in mines and find all his pleasure in work for the Boers is open to some doubt.

Union labor is not attending Plymouth church now with any great frequency, so it was feared that these exhortations might not reach them, although for that matter the sermon as a whole seems to have been intended for capitalists and antisuffragist women and imperialists, which the Outlook's

more recent positions on public questions had collected about Henry Ward Beecher's historic church.

A tearful Mr. James A. Skilton, chairman of the church committee on sociology, sent out samples of this great sermon "to the clergymen of the American churches, exhorted them to use the topic for their Thanksgiving sermons and also exhorted all whom it may concern to buy and distribute this sermon at \$5 per 500 and help to avert the present and impending crisis." Mr. Skilton says the sermon is a beginning of a return to the old type of righteousness, and he urges patriots to distribute the same. A letter from Herbert Spencer also says that he sympathizes with this effort, but that he believes that it will prove futile. "In the United States, as here and elsewhere," says Spencer, "the movement toward dissolution of existing forms and reorganization on a socialist basis I believe to be irresistible. We have bad times before us, and you have still more dreadful times before you—civil war, immense bloodshed and eventually military despotism of the severest type."

The country has involuntarily burst out into applause at the marvelous work and the self restraint of Mr. Mitchell and his miners and at their patience under insult and misrepresentation. To bring the churches lovingly back to the attitude of solid hostility to the name of organized labor and all its work seems to be the purpose of the Hillises and Skiltons.

It seems to us fortunate that what Carlyle calls the "idle majority," being now organized labor, has representatives to speak for its side of the matter.

The Greenfield Recorder, a paper printed for the conservative Massachusetts farmers, gives the following hints:

"The coal strike can be thanked, blamed for arousing the most general and vigorous discussion of labor conditions the country has ever enjoyed or endured. It proves that it is somewhat less known than Bishop Laxton's 'idle majority' that the Central Labor union has adopted these resolutions and brought them to the attention of the business men of that city."

Resolved, That the merchants of Lancaster city and vicinity be hereby notified that the Central Labor union is not responsible for advertising solicitors asking for advertising for the benefit of said Central Labor union.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That the Central Labor union forbid the use of the names of its officers on any advertising matter unless given permission by this body.

the scal as a hero, but in the calmer moments when he sought the opportunity of a quiet gathering of his friends at the Colonial club in Cambridge to cover the whole subject he gave the accustomed talker great opportunity to retort. The opportunity was embraced. Mr. McNell had even the president of Harvard at a disadvantage on the point of view, if not indeed on the main issue.

President Eliot had criticised the labor strike as being a violation of personal rights. Mr. McNell could see that the protective system had gone out of existence and that unlimited numbers of apprentices would be the open door to the employment of many cheap men under the rule of masters.

President Eliot denounced the uniform wage. Mr. McNell pointed out that the unions could fix a minimum wage, and if the wages were uniform it was because the employers made them all at the minimum.

President Eliot found violence an inevitable accompaniment of the strike. Mr. McNell declared that violence was restrained by the unions rather than employed to aid their cause.

The end of the joint debate is not yet,

and all sorts of men can express all sorts of opinion. The hope is, and it is not unreasonnable, that out of this much agitation the fair end may be reached.

Mr. Hillis says that organized labor is so dangerous that last year it got "thirty bills passed at Albany giving union men special privileges over nonunion men, all of which will probably be declared unconstitutional."

Mr. Henry Sterling, chairman of the joint committee for securing direct legislation in Massachusetts, says, "Last winter (1900-01) the Massachusetts legislature rejected, almost without discussion, over thirty labor bills, but passed, almost without opposition, over sixty laws granting new special privileges to different corporations." The report of the trades union joint committee of 1901-02 says:

For three successive years the unions in Massachusetts have urged the legislature to submit to the people a constitutional amendment embodying the initiative, thus giving the voters an opportunity to say whether or not they desired to take direct part in making the laws. The specific measure asked for was known to the legislature of 1902 as Senate 12. It provided that if 50,000 citizens should petition for a particular amendment to the constitution, such amendment should be submitted to a vote of the people at two successive elections, and if it received a majority vote at each election it should become a part of the constitution.

This measure was simple and conservative, but effective. It would enable the people to clearly express their will on matters of public concern, something which is now impossible. It would destroy the monopoly the legislators hold of the business of making laws, which is the source from which all other monopolies spring. It would make the voice of the people rather than the claims of special privilege the strongest force in governmental affairs.

Now, the mention of the referendum and initiative, democracy, even republicanism, and all such words really scares Herbert Spencer, as he is an old man and very hypochondriac. He never recovered from seeing the English appropriate a few pounds sterling which quickly grew to £10,000,000, for public education. He found that it violated his "law of equal freedom" and embodied his "The Coming Slavery." The Skiltons also and many of the ladies of the historic church do not and cannot know the difference between the referendum and initiative and the French guillotine, and they would feel nervous if their pastor mentioned such words in church or in their presence. He ought not to do it.

But Dr. Hillis once said for publication, "I will gladly do all I can for the initiative and referendum." [See "By the People," published by the Direct Legislation Record, Newark, N. J.]

Speaking of nobly doing any sort of dirty work for its own sake and the glory of the Baers, here's some good clean work which yields no wages and needs long hours for its accomplishment and is for the glory of all humanity and which Dr. Hillis once promised to do all he could of. Why isn't he doing it?

ELLA ORMSBY.

New Haven, Mass.

New Haven, Mass.

Theory Versus Fact.

The union man of today can see no farther than the length of his arm. So long as he can keep his hand in the pocket of an employer he is happy. Having no conception as to the effect of increased prices of higher cost of production he has no fear of killing the goose which laid the golden eggs or ruining the industry by which he obtains his living. And who can doubt that ruin or at least disaster must follow if unintelligent, inexperienced "labor" shall be permitted to assume the functions of that "capital" which has built up and successfully conducted the great enterprises that afford employment and the means of subsistence to thousands?—Dry Goods Economist.

Passing over the first two sentences of the above as unworthy of comment, how does the disparagement of labor's ability to conduct industries agree with the oft repeated assertion that nine-tenths of the captains of industry have come up from the ranks? The actual management of a vast majority of the industries in this country is in the hands of men who have acquired their skill and efficiency as workers. "Capital" goes to Europe or Newport to have a good time, leaving its agents behind to collect and forward the dividends that labor creates with its brains as well as its muscles.

THE "LAWYER VOTE."

Eugene E. Schmitz, the labor mayor of San Francisco, who was in the city a few days ago, declared that the union men of Chicago could do as their brothers did in San Francisco and elect a man from their own ranks as mayor. His statement will be doubted probably by those who watched the result of the recent election. George J. Thompson, who was defeated for the senate by the narrow margin of thirty-three votes, doubts the strength of the labor vote and gives interesting figures to prove his contention. Thompson is well known among the unionists of the city and is probably as popular a man as could be selected. His honesty has never been questioned by any one who knows him. The district where he was a candidate includes the Lake Shore drive, the most aristocratic portion of the city, it includes a ward which is the home of the mechanic and a strong union district. The result of the election showed that Thompson carried the "silk stocking" portion of his district by a large majority, while the strength of his opponent was shown in the portion inhabited by union men. The inference is that Thompson's unionism was a handicap to him rather than a help and still the labor men are every day talking about having 200,000 votes in Cook county.—McManus in Chicago Inter Ocean.

Cult labor is superfluous and wicked, a shame to our civilization and an inexcusable crime against humanity. In every country where industries have developed, where the industrial and commercial system has become complex, children, frequently hardly more than infants, have been taken from their homes and sold for a pittance wage into slavery in the factories and the mines. It would seem to most of us that a simple statement of the fact and a simple demand should be sufficient to obtain the consent of all fair and humane persons to the outlawing of this system and to the granting to children the rights of childhood that should be inalienable. It is strange that child labor laws have not made an impact and still the children work. Robert Hunter.

A Step Forward.

Machine made moldings, some even richly carved, says American Homes, are now to be had in stipulated sizes and dimensions by the use of which an apartment may be finished with a richness of effect at but small cost which would have in former days required months of laborious work at enormous cost for that class of labor and the long time which handwork involves. Today this work is made in the mill, all ready for placing in position, and the different parts of the work go forward simultaneously.

Resolved, That the Central Labor union

forbid the use of the names of its officers on any advertising matter unless given permission by this body.

Resolved, That the Central Labor union forbid the head of Harvard university should be their terrible example. If he may be excused the unfortunate sin he made when he described

A SUBURBAN HOME.

Cottage That Contains Some Very Attractive Features—Cost \$2,000. (Copyright, 1902, by Dennis & Gastmeyer, Architects, 23 Broadway, New York.)

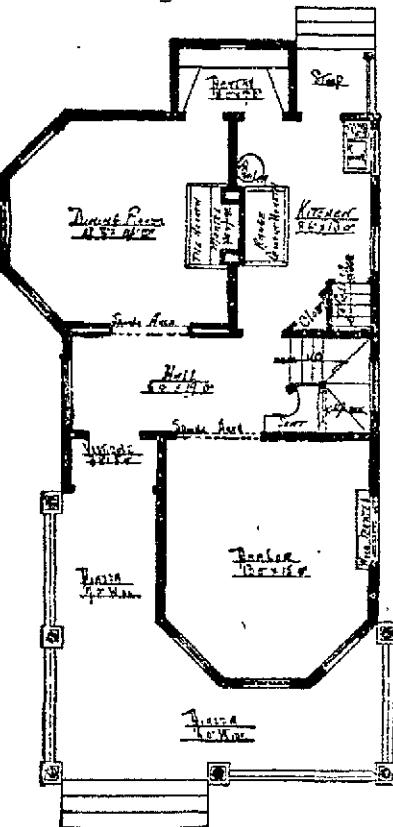
The perspective view and floor plans as here shown represent a very cozy, low priced suburban cottage. This design has many odd and attractive features. The principal ones are the large piazza, balcony, vestibule, large hall, pantry, etc. This plan has always been a general favorite and has been dupli-

cated dozens of times in various locations with changes and modifications.

A stone cellar runs under the entire house and contains storeroom, coal bins, cemented floor, stairs to the rear yard and a steam heater which warms the house.

The frame is built of hemlock and spruce timber, with a balloon frame, sheathed and covered with two ply paper, pine beveled siding and shingles, as shown in the perspective view. The main roof is slated, and the balcony, etc., are tinned. The piers on the front porch are stone, the columns being of yellow pine, finished natural.

The exterior is painted two good coats of white lead and linseed oil paints of such colors as may be pre-



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

THE NONUNION MAN.

It Is Small Wonder That He Is Loved By His Master.

Stephen Bell, writing to the New York Times, says:

I read in your editorial on "The Demand of the Nonunion Mine Workers" today the following:

In the assertion of their right to live and to work the nonunion miners sound a note which could find an echo in every American bosom:

"We believe it to be an inalienable and undoubted right to work when we can obtain it and to receive as compensation for it the best price we can obtain."

Why do these much vaunted nonunion miners thus qualify their right to work? In plain English their assertion of the right to work "when we can obtain it" means that they have the right to work when they have found a master to hire them, and at no other time. They are simply asserting their permission to work by the grace of the Divine Right Baer and his associates. Of the right to work without the permission of some master they seem to have no conception; with them the right to work passes into abeyance when the master says so. It is small wonder that the masters love them.

I have for years criticised the unions for their temerity in standing for and asserting anything short of the full rights of man, but despite their timidity and ultra conservatism in this respect they are still miles ahead of men who can see no rights beyond what a master graciously concedes them as a privilege. For these I can find no parallel except in the case of the "good niggers" who always took sides with their masters and frowned down all attempts at their own liberation and in the "loyal subjects" of the king who did what lay in their power to defeat the American patriots in the war of independence.

If the earth does in truth belong to Divine Right Baer and his coadjutors, then of course the nonunion miners are entirely right in their policy. But you yourself have ridiculed and condemned his claim. Are you willing to concede that the rights of humanity in the earth are not extinct and that those who have been granted the privilege of owning the land have duties which they should perform—no less a duty than that of paying to their fellows the full value of the privilege through the single tax, by which method of collecting public revenue industry and commerce may be left absolutely free?

You condemn union men for preventing other men from working, but it is difficult to learn whether you are condemning the men or the deed. If the latter, then you should also condemn those who by closing down the mines have prevented anybody from working

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Eugene E. Schmitz, the labor mayor of San Francisco, who was in the city a few days ago, declared that the union men of Chicago could do as their brothers did in San Francisco and elect a man from their own ranks as mayor. His statement will be doubted probably by those who watched the result of the recent election. George J. Thompson, who was defeated for the senate by the narrow margin of thirty-three votes, doubts the strength of the labor vote and gives interesting figures to prove his contention. Thompson is well known among the unionists of the city and is probably as popular a man as could be selected. His honesty has never been questioned by any one who knows him. The district where he was a candidate includes the Lake Shore drive, the most aristocratic portion of the city, it includes a ward which is the home of the mechanic and a strong union district. The result of the election showed that Thompson carried the "silk stocking" portion of his district by a large majority, while the strength of his opponent was shown in the portion inhabited by union men. The inference is that Thompson's unionism was a handicap to him rather than a help and still the labor men are every day talking about having 200,000 votes in Cook county.—McManus in Chicago Inter Ocean.

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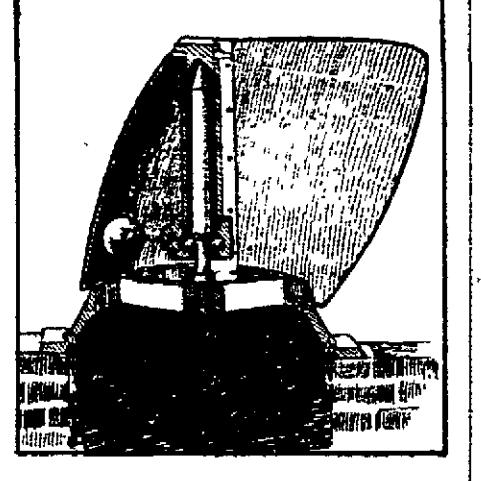


NEW CHIMNEY CAP.

Ingenious Device to Insure a Perfect Draft.

In order to insure at all times a perfect draft in the chimney or a novel chimney cap has been invented. The device forms a shield for the chimney top, which rotates with the wind to such position as to prevent the wind from blowing down the chimney. By its use the necessity for high smoke stacks is avoided. Mrs. Anna E. Cook and Frederick J. Cook of Lawrenceburg, Ind., are the inventors of this device.

A head piece is employed which may be secured by any suitable means to the top of the chimney or smokestack. The head piece comprises a peripheral



REVOLVING CHIMNEY CAP.

plate and a central hub supported by radial arms. Threaded into the hub is the lower end of a vertical stud or rod on which the chimney cap proper is mounted to rotate. The upper end of this rod is conical and fits into the conical recess of a cap screw. A sleeve piece is threaded at its upper end over the cap screw and is provided at its lower end with a bearing hub in which is placed a series of balls that bear against the rod.

The chimney cap proper is made in two sections. One section is of cast metal and is held in place between the head of the cap screw and the sleeve piece. The other section is much lighter, being formed of sheet metal bent to shape and riveted to the cast metal section. Projecting from the ball bearing cup is a stud on which a weight is threaded. The weight may be adjusted along the stud to balance the chimney cap properly.

In operation the wind striking the chimney cap will rotate it to the position offering the least resistance. This position will be reached when the upwardly sloping cast metal section is presented to the wind. In this position it will be seen that the products of combustion passing up the chimney are directed at an angle with the wind. A good draft is thus maintained, and the evil effects of wind blowing down the chimney are avoided.

Where Microbes Thrive.

Microbes live longer in dimly lighted than in sunny rooms and Galtky suspects that the lessened sunshine is one reason why disease germs flourish better in winter than in summer. He notes that influenza epidemics have never occurred in Germany except when the weather has been long cloudy. He has found that in droplets such as are expelled in speaking or coughing the typhoid bacillus retains its vitality twenty-four hours in daylight, the diphtheria bacillus twenty-four to forty-eight hours in daylight and five days in a cellar, the tubercle bacillus five days in daylight and twenty-two days in a cellar, the boil microbe eight to ten days in daylight and thirty-five days in a cellar and anthrax spores nine weeks in daylight and at least three months in a cellar.

Much Aluminum Made.

The reduction of aluminum to metal is now progressing in America on what would have been regarded ten years ago as a stupendous scale. With 11,000 horsepower operating at Niagara falls and 5,000 horsepower at Shawinigan falls, in Quebec, America possesses 16,000 horsepower devoted to producing this metal. This will produce aluminum at the rate of 4,500 tons yearly, or a production twice as large as the rest of the world put together.

Quick Work on Hides.

By a new Dutch process it is claimed that a moist hide can be turned into leather ready for the saddler's and shoemaker's use in from two to three days, while by following the usual method of preparation it takes about six months.

RAILROADING

Beyond being an absolute cure for the dust nuisance oil also prevents the growth of vegetation, which on many roadbeds is a serious matter, and, although statistics are not yet available, the preservative action of the oil on the sleepers is practically proved.

The effect of the oil in preventing the "heaving" of the roadbed in winter has also been marked, owing, says a writer in the Strand Magazine, to the fact that where oil has been used water has been turned away, and injury from frost is reduced to a minimum.

Objections have been raised to the smell of the petroleum, and no doubt there is a considerable odor when the oil is applied, especially in the heat of summer, but this odor disappears absolutely in two or three days.

It might seem also as if the oil would damage the dainty fabrics worn by lady passengers, but as the oiled surface of the sand and light loam is solidly packed and as the railroad company has never received complaints of such injury it has been accepted as proved that the oiled surface is not loosened by the passage of trains.

SUBURBAN COTTAGE.

A Cozy Home With All Modern Improvements—Cost \$1,500.

[Copyright, 1902, by Dennis & Gastineau, Architects, 229 Broadway, New York.]

Herewith are shown plans for a cozy suburban home with every modern improvement and convenience, including hot air heating. This house has met with general approval on account of such improvements and conveniences. It can be built on a narrow or twenty-five foot plot of ground or on a large or wide plot.

There is a cellar under the entire house, with walls of brick. The floor is cemented, and the furnace, coal bins,

the head piece comprises a peripheral



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

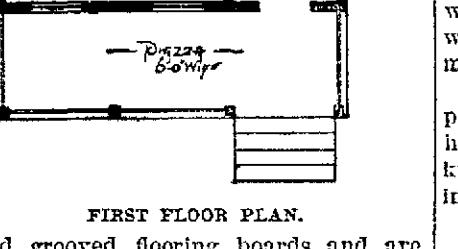
etc., are located in the cellar. There is also an outside stairway from the cellar to the rear yard.

The entire frame is built of hemlock lumber put together with a balloon frame. The walls are all sheathed, papered, sided and shingled in gables and on the bay window. The roofs are covered with cypress shingles. The exterior is painted with two good coats of prepared paints in shades to suit the owner.

The floors throughout are laid with narrow North Carolina pine tongue and groove flooring.

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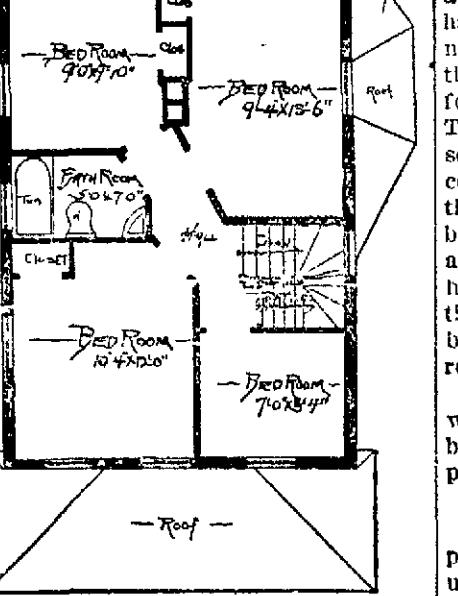


FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

and grooved flooring boards and are stained and varnished for rugs.

The walls are finished with patent plaster, white, hard finished. The trim throughout is of North Carolina pine of special designs, with fancy cabinet molded heads. The stairs are built of cypress, with ash newels, rails and balusters.

The interior is finished in the natural woods, with one good coat of liquid



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

wood fillers well rubbed down and finished with two good coats of brilliant flowing varnish.

The kitchen and bathroom contain full and complete modern plumbing and fixtures. The bathtub is porcelain. The house is lighted with gas.

This makes a very cozy and comfortable little home, either for the city or suburbs, and can easily be adapted to fit any personal requirements. It will cost about \$1,500.

BUILDING FOR WINTER HOMES.

A matter to which attention ought to be paid is the construction of houses with a view to economizing fuel, says the Toronto Globe. Solidity, good workmanship and compactness are obvious means of protection against cold weather. The suggestion has been made that the winter sunshine might be utilized more extensively than it is at present. The verandas, which are

now becoming every year more common, might be inclosed in glass during the winter months and so converted into sun parlors. Even when there is no scarcity of fuel it is pleasant and healthful to bask in the winter sun, and it is customary to advertise the sun parlor as one of the attractions of winter resort hotels.



FLOODING THE MARKET.

How Cattle Growers Foolishly Force Down Prices.

One year ago last July the entire corn belt suffered from a drought so severe that holders of cattle were compelled to ship them to market or lose them. Calves at all the leading market points then swelled to the record height for the time of year, and it was freely predicted by well posted men that supplies would run short until another crop of calves had been raised and matured for the block. This year there is the most abundant herbage in all the grain growing states that the oldest inhabitant can remember, and yet feeders are pouring their cattle into the trading points in numbers nearly if not quite equal to those marked on the boards during the dry time.

A status akin to panic obtains among the fatteners of beef, says Breeder's Gazette. On Monday, Nov. 10, cattle on the hoof were worth in Chicago from \$2 to \$2.50 per hundredweight less than they were sixty to eighty days ago, and yet the receipts that day totaled nearly 31,000 head, on Tuesday, Nov. 11, upward of 12,500 head and on Wednesday around 24,000 head. Extensive efforts have been made in some places to remove all the ticks from the farms, and this has been so successful that the fever has been stamped out in whole counties and cattle raising sections.

The disease is more typically southern, but northern cattle are affected by it, and nothing but a strict quarantine prevents the Texas cattle fever from coming north. Northern cattle going south are all liable to it.

Head of a Good Bullock.

T. S. Hastings of Jackson county, Mo., sends to Breeder's Gazette a photograph of a mounted steer head taken from Alamo Champion, bred by John Sparks and sold in Kansas City at 104 cents per pound. This head went to McNamee and Marlow and hangs in their bank at Helena, Mont. They were large buyers in the Armour-Funkhous-

er's stable.

GOOD JUDGES FEEL SURE THAT CATTLE PRICES DURING THE NEXT SIX WEEKS WILL BE FORCED TO THE LOWEST LEVEL THAT WILL BE SEEN DURING THE NEXT TWELVE MONTHS."

There is good reason for this prediction. The country is full of cattle on feed. Shipments of feeders from all the important points, Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City, have been of the record breaking order, and there is an immense amount of soft and damaged corn in the grain states that must be fed up for the reason that it can be marketed in no other way. Thousands of these cattle are booked for shipment at a very early date in a merely warmed up condition and with others that were put in the lots a little earlier will constitute the bulk of the arrivals for weeks to come.

With a flood of such lean and half fatted beef no rise in prices can be expected, and when a man voluntarily rushes his drove to market in a shape in which no slaughterer wants it who is to blame but himself if he loses money? No matter where the price level will ultimately rest nor to what point it will be forced by the panicky feeling now prevalent among the holders of feeding steers, it is plain that to overload the trade further is to help prices down the hill.

***Cancelled Sunday.**

Notice—The ferry leaves Portsmouth 5 minutes before the even hour and half hour.

For special and extra cars address

Portsmouth Electric Railway

BOSTON & MAINE R.R.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Winter Arrangement.

(In effect October 13, 1902.)

Time-Table in Effect Daily, Commencing September 17, 1902.

Main Line.

Leave Market Square for Rye Beach and Little Boar's Head at 7:05 a.m., 8:05 and hourly until 7:05 p.m.

For Cable Road only at 4:30 a.m., 6:30 a.m. and 10:05 p.m. For Little Boar's Head only at 8:05 and 9:05 a.m., 1:05, 2:05, 7:05, 8:05 and 9:05 p.m. cars make close connection for North Hampton.

Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at 8:05 a.m., 9:05 and hourly until 8:05 p.m. Leave Cable Road at 6:10 a.m., 7:30 a.m. and 10:40 p.m. Leave Little Boar's Head 9:10 p.m. and 10:10 p.m.

For Wells Beach—9:55 a.m., 2:45, 5:22 p.m. and Sunday, 8:30 a.m.

For Old Orchard and Portland—9:55 a.m., 2:45, 5:22, 5:30 p.m.

For North Conway—9:55 a.m., 2:45 p.m.

For Somersworth—4:50, 9:45, 9:55 a.m., 2:40, 2:45, 5:22, 5:30 p.m.

For Rochester—9:45, 9:55 a.m., 2:40, 2:45, 5:22, 5:30 p.m.

For Dover—4:50, 9:45 a.m., 12:15, 2:40, 2:45, 5:22, 5:30 p.m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:45 a.m., 8:47 p.m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—7:00, 8:15, 10:53 a.m., 5:00 p.m. Sunday, 8:00 a.m., 5:00 p.m.

For Greenland—7:20, 8:15, 10:53 a.m., 5:00 p.m. Sunday, 8:00 a.m., 5:00 p.m.

Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston—7:30, 1:00, 10:10 a.m., 12:30, 3:30, 4:45, 7:00, 7:40 p.m. Sunday, 4:30, 8:20, 9:00 a.m., 6:30, 7:00, 7:40 p.m.

Leave Portland—1:50, 9:00, a.m., 12:45, 6:00 p.m. Sunday, 1:50 a.m., 12:45, 5:00 p.m.

Leave North Conway—7:25, a.m., 4:15 p.m.

Leave Rochester—7:19, 9:47, a.m., 3:50 p.m. Sunday, 7:25 p.m. Sunday, 7:00 a.m.

Leave Somersworth—6:35, 7:32, 10:00 a.m., 4:05, 6:39 p.m.

Leave Dover—6:50, 10:24 a.m., 1:40, 4:30, 6:30, 9:20 p.m. Sunday, 7:30 a.m., 9:20 p.m.

Leave Hampton—9:22, 11:50 a.m., 2:13, 4:59, 6:16 p.m. Sunday, 6:26, 10:06 a.m., 5:15, 6:45, 8:15, 9:45.

To York Beach—From Portsmouth first car through to York Beach leaves at 7:00, 8:30, 10:00, 11:30, 1:00, 2:30, 4:00, 5:30, 7:00, 8:30, 10:00.

Mail and express car, week days—Leaves York Beach for Portsmouth at 7:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. Leaves Portsmouth for York at 10:55 a.m. and 3:55 p.m.

*Cancelled Sunday.

Notice—The ferry leaves Portsmouth 5 minutes before the even hour and half hour.

For special and extra cars address

W. G. MELOON, Gen. Mgr.

D. J. FLANDERS, Gen'l Pass'n and Ticket Agent.

WINSLOW T. PERKINS, Superintendent.

PORTSMOUTH KITTERY AND YORK STREET RAILWAY.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

In Effect Nov. 5, 1902.

To Portsmouth—From York Beach,

5:45, 6:45, 8:15, 9:45, 11:15, 12:45, 2:15, 3:45, 4:15, 5:45, 8:15, 9:45.

To York Beach—From Portsmouth

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KITTERY & ELLIOT STREET RAILWAY CO.

THE HERALD.

(Formerly The Evening Post)

ESTABLISHED SEPT. 23, 1834.

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HAPPENINGS IN EXETER

The Scarcity Of Coal Is Causing

Much Suffering.

Many People Advocating The Appointment Of State Police.

Budget of Other Timely Topics From Our Special Correspondent.

WHITE HOUSE PRESS ROOM.

Accommodations For Correspondents Provided By President.

For the first time in history the president of the United States has set apart a room adjoining his own office for the exclusive use of the press, says the Editor and Publisher. In the new office building west of the White House the correspondents have a separate room provided, with a large oak table, chairs and three telephones for their convenience. The room adjoins the big central waiting room where all callers gather before they are admitted to the offices of the president or Secretary Cortelyou. The door of the press room stands open, and the man of consequence in politics, business or rank who escapes without being interviewed is held in foot indeed. In the White House, before it underwent its remodeling process, when the president and his clerical force were all quartered on the second floor, the newspaper men whose duties took them there had to content themselves with a table placed at the eastern end of the general waiting room.

President Roosevelt holds perhaps more than any of his predecessors a warm place in his heart for the newspaper fraternity. He has appointed several of his newspaper friends to good positions in the public service. He is exceedingly approachable and often favors the correspondents with his political confidences. When the new office building was planned, it was quite natural, therefore, that the president should order a press room in the most convenient location possible with the appropriation at hand.

Mitchell as an Author.

President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America has decided to write a book in which he purposed to deal with the recent coal strike and its outcome as applied to the problem of the relations of labor and capital. Mr. Mitchell has been importuned by lecture bureaus and publishers to enlist himself in their services; but, because of his desire to devote his time and attention to his organization, he refused numerous enticing offers. When, however, he saw he was to soon have some leisure, he agreed to accept the offer of a Chicago publishing house and give them a book. Most of the matter is in shape and requires only editing and arranging to make it ready for publication. The book will probably be out within two months. Mr. Mitchell purposed to give in it the inside history of the coal strike as far as he can without betraying any confidences.

DISPELLED THE GLOOM.

It was one of those dismal days last week, when sharp wind drove the fine rain in the face, and the streets were slimy with black mud, says the New York Mail and Express. The usual throngs of people were pushing their way from the ferry house to one of the Pennsylvania railroad boats. Every one was cross; two of three children were crying, and the guard at the gate was enjoining patience upon the multitude, which was waiting while the incoming passengers were debarking. Suddenly there was a slight commotion on the bridge; little hysterical screams, and much laughter, and then some one in the waiting crowd exclaimed, "A bride—a bride!"

Half a dozen girls and two or three men were following a young couple who were each doing their individual best to escape a shower of rice. They were of the better working class; the bride wore a gray suit and hat, with much pink in the trimming. The man was just the same nonentity that all bridesgrooms are.

The fun was contagious; the waiting people forgot their grievances, the mothers silenced the crying children by pointing out the pretty bride; the guard at the gate grinned affably. Every one except the bridal couple struggled to get within reach of the hall of rice. The wedding party finally managed to gain the street, leaving a wake of cheerfulness behind. Good humor was restored, and a glance along the row of faces on either side of the cabin showed that the little troubles of the hour had been chased away by the episode, for nearly every one was smiling, and strangers were talking familiarly to each other about the happening.

COMMANDED BY CAPT SHACK. FORD.

Howard Gould's steam yacht Niagara sailed Wednesday for New York with her owner and a party of friends for a cruise in the Mediterranean, which will include a visit to

A Growing Union.

Among the organizations in Chicago that have made rapid strides in the work of adding to their membership during the past summer few have been more successful than the United Order of BPOE and Sawyers. In July last the entire membership of the union in the city did not amount to 1,300. Since that time the girls in the paper box factories of the city have been brought into the fold, and the membership at the present time is 5,800, of whom 3,200 are women and girls. Several factories are still unorganized, and the work of bringing them together is being vigorously pushed. Since the formation of the unions of girls better conditions have been secured in several large factories.

EIGHT Hours In Germany.

The printing trades of Germany have agreed on a uniform wage scale and working hours to govern the whole German empire. The working hours are fixed at nine per day, with "intervals," but the actual working time must not exceed eight hours a day. All disputes must be submitted to an arbitration board composed equally of employers and employees. Either side has the right to demand arbitration.

Illegal Convict Contracts.

The attorney general of Illinois has rendered an opinion in which he states that all existing convict labor contracts are a violation of the constitution. He further states that a state has no authority to make contracts for the employment of the inmates of penal institutions.

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President Roosevelt holds perhaps more than any of his predecessors a warm place in his heart for the newspaper fraternity. He has appointed several of his newspaper friends to good positions in the public service. He is exceedingly approachable and often favors the correspondents with his political confidences. When the new office building was planned, it was quite natural, therefore, that the president should order a press room in the most convenient location possible with the appropriation at hand.

Mitchell as an Author.

President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America has decided to write a book in which he purposed to deal with the recent coal strike and its outcome as applied to the problem of the relations of labor and capital. Mr. Mitchell has been importuned by lecture bureaus and publishers to enlist himself in their services; but, because of his desire to devote his time and attention to his organization, he refused numerous enticing offers. When, however, he saw he was to soon have some leisure, he agreed to accept the offer of a Chicago publishing house and give them a book. Most of the matter is in shape and requires only editing and arranging to make it ready for publication. The book will probably be out within two months. Mr. Mitchell purposed to give in it the inside history of the coal strike as far as he can without betraying any confidences.

A Growing Union.

Among the organizations in Chicago that have made rapid strides in the work of adding to their membership during the past summer few have been more successful than the United Order of BPOE and Sawyers. In July last the entire membership of the union in the city did not amount to 1,300. Since that time the girls in the paper box factories of the city have been brought into the fold, and the membership at the present time is 5,800, of whom 3,200 are women and girls. Several factories are still unorganized, and the work of bringing them together is being vigorously pushed. Since the formation of the unions of girls better conditions have been secured in several large factories.

EIGHT Hours In Germany.

The printing trades of Germany have agreed on a uniform wage scale and working hours to govern the whole German empire. The working hours are fixed at nine per day, with "inter-

Exeter was first class.

Thursday afternoon there will be a concert by Hoyt's Marine band and amusing anecdotes by George F. Richards. In the evening there will be a grand ball. The award of prizes will be made then.

The death of George W. Clough of Amesbury, Mass., at East Kingston on Sunday again brings forward strong arguments for a board of state police. Of course, as all know, Mr. Clough was at first thought to have been frozen to death. There are many, however, who now believe differently.

Naturally enough, the town being small and poor, the authorities do not care particularly to ascertain the cause of his death for it would be quite an expense. The county also would not care about it. Now if New Hampshire had a board of state police they could go to the scene at once, make investigations, hold an autopsy, if necessary, and thus be able to make a careful and true report. The state would stand the expense.

It is understood on good authority that therewill be no autopsy and that the coroner will make his report in a few days. Many believe, especially Mr. Clough's townsmen in Amesbury, that a more thorough investigation should be given the matter.

An entry on the blotter at the police station, in regard to an old offender, caught the eye of the Chronicle representative this morning. It was as follows: "Presenting Retire P. Crummett, not in his usual line as a prisoner, but as a specimen of the genius hobo, better known as tramp, who has recently returned from abode of luxury known as the Rockingham county farm."

Louis C. Ewer, who has been a visitor in town for a year, left today for Bangor, Me. Mr. Ewer made numerous acquaintances while in town and he knew the woods thoroughly. He was an artist of much note.

The closing of the Squamscott, which has now taken place, will necessitate the bringing of coal to Exeter by rail and this will naturally make the price higher. However, the freezing of the rivers has its good effects also. The people of Exeter have been assured all along the past fall that there was plenty of wood cut, but that it was impossible to be secured owing to the heavy rains which had completely covered the swamps. The swamps are now frozen and thus a great disadvantage is overcome.

HERE AT HOME.

Portsmouth Citizens Gladly Testify.

MONEY MOST GONE

Convention Appropriation Nearly Exhausted.

The Delegates Will Probably Re- main In Session, However.

Vote On The Representative Question Postponed Until Today.

Concord, Dec. 10.—The vote for the different basis of representation plans, set last week on Senator Chandler's motion for twelve o'clock today, was, just before that hour, postponed until twelve o'clock tomorrow to permit of further discussion of the various suggestions.

Among those who spoke this morning were Mr. Pike of Haverhill, Mr. Leach of Franklin, Edwin F. Jones of Manchester and the Hon. Irving W. Drew of Lancaster.

Mr. Jones supported the "district system" as proposed substantially in Mr. Atwood's amendment.

Mr. Drew, who made one of "the" speeches of the convention, apparently favored all the bills, beginning with a plea for the district system and closing with an eloquent argument for the small towns. Mr. Drew was especially strong in favor of the plan proposed by John M. Mitchell of Concord.

The resolution introduced last week for the appointment of county solicitors by the supreme court was reported this morning by the committee on legislative affairs in a new draft, and was referred to the committee of the whole.

The amount appropriated for this convention by the legislature of 1901 was \$25,000. It has been figured up by Frank O. Clement of West Manchester, a member of the committee on finance, that this amount will be at least consumed by Saturday of this week, and may be overrun by that time. Mr. Clement was prepared at noon today to relate some facts in this direction before the convention this afternoon.

The resolution of Mr. Mitchell of Concord, which apparently had great favor with the convention today, reads as follows:

Resolved, That Article 9 and 10 of Part 2 of the constitution be amended, as follows:

(1) Limit the representation of the people, in the house of representatives, to three hundred and one.

(2) In the apportionment of this number, among towns and wards adhere to the existing requisite for one, or the first, and increase the number required by the second, or any additional representative, shall be twice the number required for one representative.

(3) Towns and wards having 400 inhabitants or more, but less than the number required for one, shall be authorized to elect a representative such proportionate part of the time as the number of its inhabitants shall bear to the number required for one representative.

Contiguous towns, or towns and wards having respectively, less than 400 inhabitants, but whose inhabitants in the aggregate equal, or exceed, the number necessary for one representative, may, if each so decides, by major vote, in meetings called for that purpose, be authorized to unite for the purpose of electing a representative; and the votes of such united towns, or wards, shall be cast, returned, counted and declared as votes for senators are now cast, returned, counted and declared; and such towns as are not contiguous, or do not thus vote, shall be allotted representation a proportionate part of the time as the number of their inhabitants, respectively, bears to the number required for one representative.

Over 10,000 men who participated for or against the government in the revolution, including several generals and officers of high rank have arrived here. Much enthusiasm is shown in all circles, for everyone here is convinced that the war is really at an end.

INTERNATIONAL CONTEST.

American Automobilists Would Meet Those Of Great Britain.

New York, Dec. 10.—The Automobile club of America has mailed a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Automobile club of Great Britain and Ireland containing a formal challenge for the international championship cup.

The challenge will notify the holder that the American club will compete with three machines.

(5) Following each general census of the United States, should the increase in population in the different towns and wards be so disproportionate as to require a re-apportionment of the 301 members, in order to preserve the proportion and ratio here established, the legislature shall make such re-apportionment of representatives; but the same must be done by a strict adherence to the basis, proportion and ratio here recognized.

This afternoon the committee on fi-

nance reported that the appropriation of \$25,000 for the expenses of the convention would be exhausted by Saturday night. This caused an attempt to hurry business, but many of the delegates expressed a willingness to sit next week and trust to the legislature to furnish the money for additional expenses.

The committee on the judicial department reported adversely on the amendment proposed by Mr. Edgerly of Somersworth in regard to incompatibility of certain offices.

The debate on the question of representation in the legislature was continued, many delegates making addresses.

Mr. Woodbury of Bedford advanced the view that the best thing the convention could do was to report to the people that the constitution was found all right and that no amendments were necessary.

COAL RIOT IN BOSTON.

Excited Mob, Clamoring For Fuel, Creates A Wild Scene.

Boston, Dec. 10.—Traffic was stopped for about an hour this morning in front of the Metropolitan Coal company's office on Causeway street.

About two hundred and fifty bags of hard coal were brought out in front of the office, with the intention of dealing them out to the people residing in the North end. Almost instantly the wagons containing the coal were besieged by a howling mob of over a thousand men, women and children, most of them Italians, all clamoring for coal. Attempts to induce the mob to be quiet were fruitless and police aid was summoned. Eight officers responded to the call, but they could do little to restore order. They managed, however, to keep the excited people from taking the coveted mineral by force and it was doled out, a bag at a time.

When the coal had all been distributed, the mob dispersed.

NINETEENTH CENTURY PIRATE.

American Leads Gang Of Desperadoes In The Philippines.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 10.—The steamer Shawmut from Manila brought news of piracy in the Philippines, the desperadoes being led by an American. The brig Marceau bound from Catanuan, Tayabas Province, for Manila, while becalmed off Cavite Bay, was attacked by six men who came alongside in a sloop and overpowered the Chinese crew, binding all hands with ropes. One of the pirates was an American dressed in the garb of an inspector of constabulary uniforms and carried revolvers. The remaining three, Filipinos, were armed with bolos. Five Chinese passengers were compelled at the point of revolvers to give over their money, about \$17,000. The Manila customs officials were notified but no clue was found to the robbers.

PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT.

Two Former Gunboats Now Flying Colombian Flag.

Panama, Colombia, Dec. 10.—Big crowds assembled this morning around the wharves here when the former gunboats Padilla and Caitan were seen coming into the bay, flying the Colombian flag. Both steamers, which according to the peace treaty are now the property of the government, saluted the land forts.

The pall bearers, who accompanied the body to Portsmouth, N. H., the home of young Carpenter, were Midshipmen Breton, Halsey, Bagley, Soule, Michael, C. R. P. Rodgers, Caffee and Barnette, all classmates of young Carpenter.

EX-CHIEF JUSTICE BLODGETT HURT.

He Receives Slight Injuries In A Railroad Accident.

Franklin Falls, Dec. 10.—In a head on collision between a passenger train and a freight today, several passengers were slightly hurt. Ex-Chief Justice Isaac N. Blodgett was among the number, being thrown to the car platform.

The engines and a baggage car were somewhat damaged.

POSTERS ARE OUT.

Some very artistic posters, advertising the coming to this city of the Dartmouth Musical clubs on January 5th, under the auspices of the senior class of the High school, are being put on display today. They may be seen in the windows of Boardman and Norton, John H. Taylor, and elsewhere. The design was evolved by Miss Helen Wood, Waldo Pickett and Phillip Laighton.

The "Skates Sharpened" sign is seen once more.

Newport News, Va., Dec. 10.—The battleship Texas, which has been undergoing repairs at the navy yard, sailed today to join the North Atlantic squadron, now engaged in naval maneuvers in the Caribbean sea.

This afternoon the committee on fi-

CITY BRIEFS.

Henry Gordon and family of Dover have moved to this city.

The tintinnabulation of the bells makes music in the ear.

The time is rapidly advancing when good resolutions will be in order.

Charles Hutchins has been appointed special police for duty at the Keeler pipe factory.

Croup instantly relieved. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Perfectly safe. Never fails. At any drug store.

The frozen water pipes resulted in revival of the plumbers jokes, but it was no joke for those in whose homes the pipes were frozen.

Welsh coal has gone up to twelve dollars in Manchester and two of the largest dealers in the city have hung out signs, "No anthracite coal."

There have been no serious cases of persons suffering from exposure hereabouts, but several persons had their ears and noses frost-bitten.

The newly elected officers of the Knights of Columbus will give a social to the members of the lodge on Thursday evening, the 18th inst.

The choir at the Church of the Immaculate Conception will hold a rehearsal with the full naval orchestra on next Sunday for the music to be rendered on Christmas day.

Kerosene oil is selling at fourteen cents a gallon in small lots retail, and thirteen cents for three gallons or over, which has been the prevailing price since two weeks ago, when there was an advance of two cents a gallon.

The sad news was received in this city, Monday evening, of the death at Annapolis of Midshipman Reginald Thorne Carpenter of Portsmouth, cadet at the United States naval academy. The young midshipman and his father, the late Rear Admiral C. C. Carpenter, were well known in this city.—Concord Monitor.

A genuine Thanksgiving gathering was enjoyed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Prescott, in Raymond. One of our number was Mr. John Hazelton Wells of Portsmouth, a cousin of the hostess, a man of eighty years. We found him Hale and hearty and in full possession of his faculties. We think his outlook bids fair for many more such festive occasions.—Correspondence of Derry News.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL SERVICE.

Held in Naval Academy Over Body of Midshipman Carpenter.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 10.—Impressive funeral services were held in the Naval academy chapel today over the body of Midshipman Reginald T. Carpenter, who died Monday night of typhoid fever.

Chaplain H. H. Clark of the academy conducted the services after which the body of the young man was escorted to the railroad station by the officers of the academy and the battalion of cadets. A squad of marines fired three volleys at the station as the casket was placed aboard the train.

The pall bearers, who accompanied the body to Portsmouth, N. H., the home of young Carpenter, were Midshipmen Breton, Halsey, Bagley, Soule, Michael, C. R. P. Rodgers, Caffee and Barnette, all classmates of young Carpenter.

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HIS IMPRESSION.

"Hiram," queried Mrs. Meddergrass,

"Did you ever see one of them castles?"

"I low I her, mother," replied the old man. "I seed one o' the tarmal things last time I wnz tow th' city."

"What air they built out uv, Hiram?"

asked Mrs. M.

"Gold bricks, mother," was the significant reply.—Chicago News.

IT IS IMPORTANT.

To Know What You Are Taking When Using Catarrh Medicines.

Catarrh is the short route to consumption, and the importance of early and judicious treatment of catarrh, whether located in the head, throat or bronchial tubes, cannot be too strongly emphasized.

The list of catarrh cures is as long as the moral law and the forms in which they are administered, numerous and confusing, from sprays, inhalers, washes, ointments, and salves to powders, liquids and tablets.

The tablet form is undoubtedly the most convenient and most effective, but with nearly all advertised remedies it is almost entirely a matter of guess work as to what you are taking into your system, as the proprietors, while making all sorts of claims as to what their medicines will do, always keep it a close secret as to what they are.

The success and popularity of the new catarrh cure, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, is largely because it not only cures catarrh, but because catarrh sufferers who use these tablets know what they are taking into their systems. Stuart's Catarrh Tablets being composed of Red Gum, Blood Root and similar valuable and antiseptic ingredients, and are pleasant to the taste and being dissolved in the mouth they take immediate effect upon the mucous lining of the throat, nasal passages and whole respiratory tract.

The cures that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets have accomplished in old chronic cases of catarrh are little short of remarkable, and the advantage of knowing what you are putting into your stomach is of paramount importance when it is remembered that the cocaine or morphine habit has been frequently contracted as the result of using secret catarrh remedies.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets meet with cordial approval from physicians, because their antiseptic character renders them perfectly safe for the general public to use and their composition makes them a common sense cure for all forms of catarrhal troubles.

All druggists sell them at 50 cents for full sized packages.

"WE WANT TROUBLE."

Labor Will Get Its Rights When It Perceives What Its Rights Are.

Dr. Hillis is right when he says that what we want is trouble. The law of progress is discontent. And there will and should be discontent so long as the masses of men, no matter how hard they work, remain in poverty. Their poverty means simply that most of what they earn others take.

How to prevent the appropriation by the few of the fruits of the many's toil is the social problem, a problem which those who take things rather than make things dislike to have discussed for the best of business reasons.

While what we want is trouble, Dr. Hillis adds that we also want the right kind of men to meet it.

That is true. And the best intellect of the time is given to the study of the "trouble," which is caused by the unjust distribution of wealth—the intellect that is warmed by heart, that recognizes the claim of human brotherhood and realizes that while selfishness rules the world the world must remain un-Christian.

But though many men who do not themselves feel the pinch of poverty are in travail over the problem of poverty and give its victims the benefit of their thinking, the "right kind of men" to meet the trouble are those who suffer from injustice. No great wrong ever yet was righted by the class deriving profit from it, but always by the revolt of the victims.

Labor will get its rights when laborers clearly perceive what those rights are.

The trades unions are doing more to solve the social problem, to gain for the workers a fairer share of what their labor produces, than all the well do thinkers and philanthropists and charity bestowers. These unions have created among millions a sense of identity of interest, a sentiment of comradeship and a knowledge of the power of associated effort. Reading and thinking men are numerous in the trades unions, and more and more is it being understood that monopoly is the cause of poverty and therefore the arch foe of labor.

"What we want is trouble"—mainly dissatisfaction with hard and meager conditions of life. In this republic, where every man has a vote, there can be no excuse for the trouble ever taking any other form than that of peaceful agitation. Here revolution can be accomplished at the ballot box. And the "trouble" will go on and increase until it is settled at the ballot box by intelligent men who know what they want and vote to get it.—New York American.

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"Gold bricks, mother," was the significant reply.—Chicago News.

W.E. Paul

RANGES

AND

PARLOR STOVES

KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS

Everything to be found in a First-class Kitchen Furnishing Store, such as Tinware (both grades), Enamelled Ware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be found on the 5c and 10c counters.

Please consider that in this line will be found some of the

Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gif

39 to 45 Market Street

THE
HERALD

Has The Finest

The Novannovotococcus

By P. J. TANSEY

Copyright, 1901, by P. J. Tansey.

THREE'S a fellow at can't swear off. He ain't got nothing to swear on—don't drink nor smoke nor swear nor fight nor nothin'. He must be a lonesome one today."

So Bill Evans commented to the rest of the gang at Johnson's corner grocery in Jarnesville, and in no low and guarded tone either, as Percy Deery passed. The young man spoken of could not help hearing the remark, and he blushed deeply as he kindly bade his playmates of past years good morning and a happy new year. He was medium sized, blond and boyish, with a budding mustache. He was attired in the height of fashion.

"Goin' callin'?" asked Ike Maddox, with a grin. The young man stopped politely to answer that he was.

"Mam know it?" asked another of the gang.

Conscious of the intention to offend, young Mr. Deery blushed again to the roots of his hair before he answered:

"I have no secrets from my mother, of course."

The corner gang roared, and Jim Smith, the first to recover from the general spasm of merriment, asked the greatly embarrassed Mr. Deery, honor bright now, if he was not going over to Oliver street to call on the Misses Wilson.

The questioned one felt as keenly as any honor jealous knight of old could have felt it that this was an outrageous trespass on forbidden ground, but he remembered his mother's precepts, and he replied, scorning alike evasion and resentment:

"I am going to call on Miss Mary Wilson."

The laughter had hardly had time to begin again when Bill Evans raised his hand to check it. His face was very grave.

"Look a-here, Percy," he said. "We're friends of yours if we do guy you once in awhile. Now, don't go to Wilson's today on any such business. Your boss has just gone up there in his buggy, an' everybody but you knows he's sweet on Miss Mary. You know Dick Holloway. You ain't been in his dry goods shop a year without knowin' that when he's drinkin' he's a terror for swearin' an' fightin'. An' of course old man Wilson will fill him up. Dick's after Miss Mary, an' he's been drinkin' a little today already, it bein' New Year's. So if he meets you up there he might hurt you, an' he'd surely give you the bounce tomorrow. So don't you go while Dick's there anyhow. See?"

The gang all nodded serious approval.

"William," replied Percy after a moment's hesitation and with tears start-



"VERY PROPER, LEMONADE FOR BOYS."

gar display of authority in the question.

"Well, if you're passing that way in half an hour you might see if the fire's all right. Come, Mary; pley me some thing on the piano."

The younger man turned white. He began to tremble.

"Let me first offer Mr. Deery a glass of lemonade," she said, advancing with it and trembling also and as white as he was.

"Very proper; lemonade for boys. Hard stuff for you and me, eh?" clucked Holloway, nudging Mr. Wilson, who was poor enough to stand the fellow's insolence just because of occasional addiction to the cup.

Mr. Wilson laughed a little uneasy laugh, and Holloway roared.

Mary felt herself shrink under the insult. Percy took the glass and, turning full to his employer, said, glaring at her:

"I heard you," he said, stretching his hands to her.

She knelt beside the lounge. They whispered, and there was the sound of a kiss. The doctor turned away, with a little cough, and began packing up his medicines and bandages.

"A happy new year, doctor!" cried Mr. Wilson, coming in. "I had not time to say it before. And how's the young man?"

"As you see, father," said Percy, sit-

ting up and reaching out his hand, which Mr. Wilson shook heartily.

"Will you have just a little wine, Mr. Deery?" asked Mr. Wilson, rising with a new and joyous inspiration. There might be good stuff in this chug, after all, according to his views of good stuff.

"From Mary's father I will not refuse to take it," was the astounding reply.

Tears stood in Mary's eyes. She had been so proud of his sudden show of spirit, but now he was going too far. She shook her head at him secretly. It was enough. As Mr. Wilson poured out the wine for him he arose, took her hand and, raising the glass, declared that he was about to propose a toast.

"To the girl I love, Miss Mary!" he cried, and, putting down the wine under the remainder conveyed with pleasure of her hand, he took up his lemonade and quickly gulped it down. Mary clasped his hand again in warm approval.

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"To the girl I love

QUEEN MARY ANN

By Mabel Follen Smith
Copyright, 1891.
By Mabel Follen Smith

MARY ANN was ironing vigorously when I entered.

"Miss Clare," she said, "which name do you like for girl, Irene or Maud?"

"They both pretty," said Mary Ann, "ey don't cos' no mo' than common."

"All my chillen has splendidies—the best I could find. An' I thinkin' if I had another baby it would I name it. If it's a boy, name him Romney. I like Rom— it sounds fine. But if it's a girl I ain't decided between Maud an' Maud."

Yes, your children have fine names, ey Ann. Where did you find them? Found 'em all in novels, Miss Clare. I was a girl down there on the



HAD A REAL NICE CHRISTMAS THERE'

plantation in Virginia, my missus—Clayton—she had all the novels I read that ever was printed, an' I read of 'em that had purty paper covers, red an' blue an' yellow; didn't you notice that a novel ain't good unless it has a heap of color the cover? Then plain covered deals too much with po' folks. I don't have no occasion to read at po' folks. I sees enough of them at the name of this here English el writer the white folks talk so about?"

George Eliot?" I ventured.

No, not him. It's somethin' like kson or Dickens."

Dickens?" I said.

es, that's the name. Now, I tried

read one of Mr. Dickens' novels. I started off with a po' boy living a blacksmith. That was enough for me. I don't want to read about pers an' blacksmiths. Why, I can a blacksmith right down the street in this village, an' the po' house o' Tarrytown is jes' filled with

wants to read about rich folks an' s an' ladies an' prinees, livin' it; about how the Prince Mortimer's up to the castle on his gayly com soned horse an' carries off the Lady nadine, an' how the ole lord follers with hundred men in armor, an' Prince Mortimer gets away an' the laugh on his father-in-law, at the grand balls an' maskerades; at people who uses fine words an' that's always bowlin' an' scrapin' the ladies an' fightin' over 'em, an' shipin' em; about fine ladies in fine bcs, with nothin' to bother 'em but hole lot of men makin' love to 'em. Yes, I learned a heap from them. From 'em I named my oldest Roland, an' the next Rupert, an' last one Aubrey. An' then I named girls Claudia an' Lucille an' Rosalind Geraldine. Their names do id grand, don't they?

I tell you the truth, Miss Clare, I like things fine an' grand. I ain't no patience with common things, was white an' rich. I'd put on mo' than 'most any white woman in York, I reckon. I wouldn't be id to wear diamonds in the day, an' lots of 'em, an' feathers an' an' fur. An' I'd carry my head an' throw out my chest an' try to distinguished, I tell you."

ad Mary Ann did draw her tall figure "its full height," as they say in novels, as she walked from the e to the ironing table with spang eyes and a distinguished air, shing merrily and thereby showing out full of fine teeth. had known that Mary Ann, a mu with a nice figure and comely fea was good looking, but I had notized her possibilities in the way o before. ly lovin' grand things don't come much from the novels I've read as a my imagination. I don't suppose was white I could have mo' mag on than I ha.

"You see, in my 'imagination I can be jes' as rich an' fine an' white as possible, I can be jes' as white as white folks, Miss Clare, an' pretty an' young."

"An' then all the good times I have in my 'imagination! I don't have the trouble that goes with really havin' things. I build great, big, splendid houses, palaces an' castles, an' then I jes' let 'em go an' don't bother about reparin' 'em or payin' taxes. When I wants another house, I jes' build it out of my mind. That's a good deal eas'er an' cheaper than takin' care of the old ones!"

And Mary Ann laughed as she moistened her finger and tried the heat of the iron.

"None of my horses ever has the colic or goes lame," she continued, "an' nobody has any finer ones. You jes' ought to see me stolin' in my 'imagination through Fifth avenue behind my prancin' steeds, while people stop to look at me an' say, 'I wonder who that gorgeous an' lovely creature is!'

"An' then the travelin'. While I'm washin' an' ironin' here in this ole laundry I jes' soar off to Saratoga an' Newport an' England an' Paris an' Asia an' Afriky. Well, no, I don't go much to Afriky. It ain't stylish enough for me. But I go to the north pole not days jes' to cool off. I don't find no difficulty in reachin' the pole. I've climbed that pole many a time in my 'imagination.'

And Mary Ann again laughed merrily over the pleasant pictures which she had drawn.

"Did I ever tell you about the fun we had las' Chris'mus, Miss Clare? I didn't? Well, I must tell you about that.

"You see, we was kind of po' last Chris'mus. Your folks had done gone to the city, an' I hadn't no extra work, an' the chillen all needed winter clothes, an' we had only 45 cents left for Chris'mus, an' Peter he said that we couldn't afford no Chris'mus tree, but I said: 'Go way, Peter. I'm goin' to have a Chris'mus tree.' So I went out in the village the night before Chris'mus an' found a po' little runty tree that nobody wouldn't buy, an' I got it for 3 cents, an' I fixed it up with a lot of little baubles that your momma had given me, an' we had a real nice Chris'mus tree.

"An' then I said: 'Now, chillen, we ain't got very much for Chris'mus—that is, not much *actually*—an' so we must draw on our minds for what we need. Now, just foller my lead, an' we'll have the greatest Chris'mus that even any family ever had with only 45 cents.'

"I'd bought some stick candy an' a little cheap present for each one, an' then I brought out a package of old letters my sister had writ to me from home in Virginia.

"Now, chillen," I said, "I want you to understand that all through this Chris'mus I'm a queen, an' poppy he's a king, an' you're all princes an' princesses, an' that we're to have everything to eat an' drink an' wear an' look at that the mind can think of."

"They all sent up a whoop an' seemed mighty tickled, an' Roland, he says: 'Mommie, you're to be Queen Mary Ann, an' poppy he's to be King Peter—no,' says he, 'poppy's to be Peter the Great. I've just been readin' about Peter the Great at school.'

"Then I takes up the bundle of letters, an' I says, 'We must first read the congratulations of the season from our friends.' The first letter I read was from Queen Victoria—that was before the queen died, you know—to Queen Mary Ann, callin' me her dear cousin an' honored friend an' tellin' me that she had sent me a diamond necklace worth \$700,000 as a testimonial of her undyin' love an' affection.

"An' then the Prince of Wales wrote to King Peter the Great, sendin' him valuable presents, includin' some elephants an' tigers. An' then all the royalties from all over Europe sent Chris'mus gifts an' lovin' messages to Prince

pers. —Century Magazine.



"SHE HAD SHNT MR A DIAMOND NECKLACE WORTH \$700,000."

Roland an' Prince Rupert an' Prince Aubrey an' the Princesses Claudia an' Lucille an' Rosalind an' Geraldine.

"Then after awhile we got down to the presents an' letters from our humble subjects at home in America that sent their love to the lovely an' noble Queen Mary Ann, to the brave an' august King Peter the Great an' to all the noble, imperial an' royal princes an' princesses.

"An' then we had the Chris'mus

THE WORLD MOVES.

WONDERFUL PROGRESS WE HAVE MADE IN A GENERATION.

Comparing the Strike of 1877 With That of the Miners In 1902—It Has Come to Pass That Strikes Are No Longer Private Quarrels.

[Special Correspondence.]

The progress that has been made by union labor in the United States within the past generation is something wonderful. In spite of the enormously powerful political and economic forces that have been arrayed against it, in spite of the divisions and quarrels in its own ranks that have seemed fatal to its stability, in spite of capitalist conspiracies, combinations, black lists, injunctions and many other powers that have been designed to crush it, the labor movement today is stronger than at any previous time in its history, and the course that events have taken in the coal strike promises to place union labor in a position of commanding influence in the economic affairs of the country henceforth.

Let the student of the labor movement compare the coal strike with that other great battle that has often been called the first great strike of modern times on American soil, that of 1877, and he cannot fail to be struck by the remarkable differences in the two events both as regards their inherent characteristics and the attitude of the public toward them. This difference is so marked that it is safe to say that the coal strike marks an epoch in the labor movement, or, rather, it emphasizes the culmination of a series of events that have changed the whole character of the movement within the past generation.

As compared with the coal strike that of 1877 lacked coherence. It was a spontaneous uprising rather than a strike. It was not a well organized effort to permanently better the condition of the workers. It was a mad, unreasoning protest against injustice. The strikers seemed to be animated by no fixed plan, nor did they readily yield obedience to any common authority. There was no unity in the movement, no well recognized directing power and no disciplined and concerted effort for the attainment of a common end. It had no resemblance to a well organized movement. The great body of strikers resembled a mob rather than a disciplined army, and the only common impulse seemed to be the breaking of vengeance on the employers of labor and the accomplishment of as much pecuniary damage and destruction of property as possible.

Again, except by those who were in some way involved, the strike was not viewed with any excess of interest by the workers of the country. Most wage-workers perhaps hoped that the strikers would win and sympathized with the movement to that extent, but there were very few indeed who were willing to make any personal sacrifice to aid the strikers, and it is quite certain that the great body of workers would not have thought of such a thing as submitting to a regular tax for their support. President Mitchell testified before the arbitration commission that \$1,500,000 had been distributed among the strikers. The greater portion of this vast sum came from the pockets of union workingmen. It is extremely doubtful that such a result could have been obtained in 1877, as that strike was regarded mainly as a private matter between the employers of labor and the individual strikers immediately concerned. Outside of this there were comparatively few of the workers who felt that they were personally interested. In short, the labor movement at that time lacked the feeling of solidarity that is now everywhere apparent. The sentiment that "an injury to one is the concern of all" had not taken root to any appreciable extent. The "sympathetic strike" was then an impossibility.

The general public also looked upon the strike of 1877 as a thing apart. It was a private quarrel between the railroads and their employees, and the public did not feel called upon to interfere until after the precipitation of mob violence and destruction of life and property had taken place, and even then the public interest did not go beyond the superficial illegalities the authorities were called upon to suppress; masters swear at their servants, ladies at their children, schoolmasters at their scholars and officers at their men. It must be remembered that all over the continent profanity is more common than in England. In Germany even it is not uncommon to hear schoolmasters swear at the boys, a state of things unheard of and impossible here, while both in France and Italy oaths are taken as a matter of course and applied equally to man and beast. At the same time it should be remembered that most continental "cuss words" are not taken so seriously as ours.—London Answers.

FORNICATION IN EUROPE.

The most ordinary conversation in Spain is rarely carried on without oaths being interpolated, and invocations of saints and expressions which border on swearing are common even on the lips of ladies. Spanish workmen do not understand an order unless it is delivered to them with a strong garnishing of profanity; masters swear at their servants, ladies at their children, schoolmasters at their scholars and officers at their men. It must be remembered that all over the continent profanity is more common than in England. In Germany even it is not uncommon to hear schoolmasters swear at the boys, a state of things unheard of and impossible here, while both in France and Italy oaths are taken as a matter of course and applied equally to man and beast. At the same time it should be remembered that most continental "cuss words" are not taken so seriously as ours.—London Answers.

A UNMARRIED WOMAN.

Marriage, if not carried to excess, is a wise provision and sacred obligation. Marry your opposite as far as possible, especially as regards sex. You will never regret it. If possible, marry above your station. Both of you should do this; it is sure to advance your race. Do not marry a foreigner unless highly recommended by those in whom you have perfect confidence or unless you want to very much indeed. Do not encourage long engagements. It is better to get weary of each other at your leisure after marriage than to do it beforehand. Courtship, however, is a most delightful industry and should not be rashly broken off upon by marriage. Some people seem to be admirably fitted for spouses but fall in other occupations. This is very fortunate indeed. No suitor can be sure of a permanent situation. The supply greatly exceeds the demand.

That the strikers have been kept within bounds in spite of the many exasperating conditions confronting them is largely due to the splendid organization that now characterizes the labor movement in general and the efficient leadership the miners' organization is blessed with, but it is extremely doubtful if any sort of organization or leadership would have availed to keep the strikers within the bounds of peaceful resistance had it not been for the changed attitude of the public mind with regard to labor troubles.

This changed attitude of the public

mind is one of the most significant developments of recent industrial conditions, and it presages the complete national control of not only ownership of all our great mining, manufacturing and transportation industries, together with humanitarian and just conditions of employment for all the workers en-

gaged therein. Industrial development has at last forced the public to understand that society is a very much interested party in a strike which involves the workers in any of those industries concerned with the production of the necessities of modern existence.

Strikes are no longer private quarrels. They are public matters that have a distinct bearing on the welfare of every member of society. Society has come to understand that public convenience is a more important matter than private profit, and it is felt, if not distinctly expressed, that if the coal barons cannot maintain peaceful relations with their employees while operating the mines to produce profit then it is necessary for society to step in and take the mines and operate them so as to produce coal. The production of private profit is not synonymous with public convenience; the production of coal is. To the coal barons the production of profit is the primary matter; the production of coal is an incident of merely secondary importance. But what is secondary to the coal barons is of prime importance to the public, and if the barons cannot continue to reap their profit without inconveniencing the public to the extent of shutting off the regular supply of coal then the public will find a way to get coal independently of the barons' profit. When it comes to a square issue between the barons' profit and the public's coal, the latter will win.

Sound travels in water 4,000 feet in one second, in air 1,000 feet. A rifle ball leaves the muzzle of the rifle with a speed of 1,200 feet a second. A cannon ball may start on its flight with a speed anywhere from 700 to 2,000 feet a second, according to the size of the gun.

WEIGHT OF THE BRAIN.

The Masculine Organ Heavier Than That of Woman.

M. Marchand has investigated the brains of 1,173 persons immediately after death. The weight of the brain is influenced by the disease. Diphtheria, for example, increases the weight. The brains of newborn boys weigh on an average 371 grains, of newborn girls 361. At the end of the first year the figures are: Boys, 907; girls, 893. By the end of the third year the weight of the brain has tripled, and from that epoch it increases very slowly, especially with girls. It attains its greatest weight at about nineteen and one-half years for men and at about seventeen for women.

In this changed attitude of the public there is much to encourage organized labor. Workingmen have reason to congratulate themselves on the progress that has been made in the past generation. It is certain that the arbitration commission, whatever its decision may be as to the merits of the present controversy, will establish a new status for organized labor in the United States and will go far to crystallize a public opinion that will demand humanitarian conditions that will enable American citizens to live in conformity with our theory of government, if not by private then by industrial control and administration of industrial property.

Valjeo, Cal. W. P. BORLAND.

Pretty Bad If True.

An instance of how the nonunionist difficulty in the mining region was overcome is furnished by the National Washery of the North American company at Minooka, Pa. This place worked during the anthracite strike with forty nonunion men. Within a week after the strike was called off, according to Manager Starkey, not one of the forty was left, and all the old hands were back in their places. When the strike was declared off, the nonunionists, all of them imported, began to leave, and the company filled their places with old employees as fast as the vacancies occurred. There were no conflicts of any kind between the two classes of employees.

Not a few of these imports were members of the United Mine Workers who went on strike at the North American company's washery in Schuylkill county, Pa., and were persuaded to go to work at Minooka, where they were not known. On leaving Minooka they bought tickets to Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, and thence to Shenandoah, that they might return home by way of the soft coal regions and give the impression to their neighbors that they had not been "scabbing."—Philadelphia North American.

Inspired by this idea, M. Corder thought that in treating in the same way the peripheral network, the small nervous ramifications, one would succeed in easing the pain. To obtain the distension of the nervous network he has recourse to gaseous injections and to insufflations of air, which are simple to make, painless and harmless.

In this procedure we have a great advantage over the elongation which necessitates a real operation under anesthetics.

The needle used in ordinary hypodermic injections is sufficient to make the insufflations of air, and a rubber ball can serve as an insufflator, but it is better to take a little balloon like that of the Potain apparatus, and as the air contains but few microbes it may be injected in its native state. To resew the timid, however, it is easy to place between the rubber bulb and the needle a glass filled with sterilized wadding, which will arrest, if there be need of such, all microbes life, and in this connection it is useless to insist on the absolute necessity of the aseptic condition of the needle, of the skin and of the hands of the operator.

The needle is buried in the cellular subcutaneous tissue, and a certain quantity of air, variable according to the locality, is slowly injected, following which there is formed a ball, the result of the distension of the skin. This distension is not painful, the patient having merely a slight tingling and a disagreeable feeling, resulting of pulling the skin.

The physician, after the injection, may bring the balloon to the surface, and the air will come out, the air being absorbed in order that the air may be diffused.

SOME RAPID TRAVELERS.

Light is the Record Holder, With Electricity Second.

The fastest traveler known is light, which flashes through space at the rate of 185,000 miles a second. It covers a distance equal to seven and a half times the circumference of the earth while one can count four.

Electricity ranks next in speed to light. Under the most favorable circumstances its velocity is the same as that of light, but in practical telegraphy, says a writer in the Philadelphia Record, owing to resistance which it has to overcome, it lags a little behind light.

Comets sometimes travel pretty fast. When they are at a great distance from the sun, toward which they are drawn by its attraction, they jog along rather leisurely, but as they approach the sun they move faster and faster, like a wheel which is rolling down a hill, and if they pass very close to the sun they may whiz by it at a speed of more than 300 miles a second.

The earth travels in its orbit round the sun at the rate of over eight miles a second. Meteors sometimes plunge into the earth's atmosphere with a velocity of over forty miles a second, and many of the stars are known to be traveling in various directions even more rapidly than that.

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Officers—A. L. Phinney, Past Chief; Charles C. Charles, Noble Chief; Fred Heiser, Vice Chief; William Hampshire, High Priest; Frank H. Meloon, Venerable Hermit; George P. Knight, Sir Herald; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; C. W. Hanscom, C. et cetera.

OFFICERS—C. W. Hanscom, Councilor; John Hooper, Vice Councilor; William P. Gardner, Senior Ex-Councilor; Charles Allen, Junior Ex-Councilor; Frank Pike, Recording Secretary; Frank Langley, Financial Secretary; Joseph W. Marden, Treasurer; Chester

MINIATURE ALMANAC,
DECEMBER 11.

LOW MOON..... 7:33 MOON SETS. 9:28 A. M.
HIGH MOON..... 4:12 FULL MOON..... 7:33 A. M.
LASTS OF DAY..... 0:00 P. M.

FULL MOON, Dec. 14th, 10h. 47m. evening, E.
Last Quarter, Dec. 21st, 3h. 0m. evening, W.
New Moon, Dec. 29th, 4h. 5m. evening, W.
First Quarter, Jan. 6th, 4h. 56m. evening, E.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Forecast for New England: Fair Thursday, colder in west and south portions; fresh to brisk west winds; Friday fair.

MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 a. m., 1:30 to 2, 5 to 6, and 7 to 8 p. m., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 37-2.

THURSDAY, DEC. 11, 1902.



CITY BRIEFS.

Oil heaters are at a premium. Speedway fun is near at hand. Skating is the next sport in order. Now for a hundred days of sleighing.

It looks like a white Christmas, sure.

It will be Christmas this day for night.

No more cycling for several months.

Ice fishing parties are getting ready to start out.

Coal is more desirable than gold at the present time.

Tuesday was the coldest day in December since 1885.

Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.

There's little danger of thin ice accidents at present, anyway.

Dealers in winter goods have their faces wreathed in smiles.

The Gulf stream theorist is due with his little explanation.

Some fair looking turkeys are appearing in the local market.

The cunner season is now practically over and only a few are being taken.

Portsmouth horsemen are wondering where they can speed horses this winter.

Naught remains of the great freeze of Dec. 8 and 9, 1902, except a chilly memory.

All grades of refined sugar were advanced ten points Wednesday in New York.

Horse Blankets, Fur & Plush Robes, Sleigh Bells. W. F. & C. E. Woods, 18 Congress St.

The snow has softened considerably under the influence of the warmer temperature.

The cold weather is helping to check the foot and mouth disease among cattle.

Pity the poor these cold nights. But do more than pity—help them, if it is only one family.

The new thirteen cent samps bear the likeness of the late ex-president, Benjamin Harrison.

Several people in this city are planning to go on the excursion to Washington on Dec. 26th.

A crowd of well known sportsmen held a rabbit supper at the farm of James Harvey, Wednesday night.

Hett Bros. on Wednesday moved a mammoth new safe into the Duncan jewery store and took away two smaller ones.

It is safe to say that more than one Portsmouth man has thought longingly of southern California and Florida for the past few days.

There are pickled, canned and cold storage eggs that may be obtained at any of the markets. The real fresh article is very scarce and consequently the price is high.

The shifting of the wind to the southward and westward eased up on the cold problem, but there has been nothing to give any relief to the coal question. And there is no relief in sight.

The rise in temperature, which began at two o'clock Wednesday morning, continued right through until evening. At nightfall the mercury showed thirty-two or more degrees, or the thawing point.

Government work is being pushed at Portsmouth, and merchants are looking forward to the impetus which the finishing of the new paper mill will give to trade in general. Business as a whole is said to be somewhat dull, but not more so than is to be expected at this season of the year; collections fair.—Bradstreet's Trade Report.

An Attractive Spectacle Presented In Freeman's Hall.

The Light And Color Of The Orient Faithfully Reproduced.

Japanese Flowers, Architecture And Costumes Lend Beauty To The Scene.

The streets of Tokio were transplanted on Wednesday evening and the light and color of the beautiful Japanese city were reproduced in Portsmouth. Freeman's hall, where the spectacle was presented, looked like a corner of the Orient and a more attractive scene could hardly be imagined.

Ranged about the hall, so close together as to form an almost perfect screen, were dozens of little trees, upon the slender branches of which were eight thousand Japanese cherry blossoms. These, which were of the most delicate shade of pink, gave an aspect of summer, in delightful contrast to the wintry appearance of the outside world.

In the centre of the hall and about the sides were numerous booths, from which articles of various kinds were sold, by ladies dressed in full Japanese costume. These booths took the form of pagodas, the only exception being the one in the upper right hand corner, which gave a faithful reproduction of the architecture and decorations of a typical Japanese dwelling.

The familiar fishing pond, which has been a feature of entertainments of this sort from time immemorial, was replaced by a Japanese well, filled nearly to the top with articles useful or otherwise, which one was privileged to draw out with the aid of a cord upon the payment of a small coin.

Appetizing lunches were dispensed from the dairy pagoda and this was one of the best patronized of all.

Over the stage was an immense Japanese umbrella, beneath which a pleasing program was carried out.

This consisted of four numbers, including two short concerts by zobo band, a finely rendered vocal solo by Miss Frances P. Wendell and a Japanese fan drill. The music played by the band, despite the eastern dress worn by its members and the instruments upon which they played was decidedly incidental in its character.

The first concert consisted of two selections and the second of three, the numbers being as follows:

Fair Harvard.

Solo, Annie Laurie, Miss Kennison A Hot Time in the Old Town.

Kellar's American Hymn.

Auld Lang Syne.

The band was made up of the following ladies: Mrs. George Baker, conductor, Miss Carrie Craig, Mrs. A. P. Connor, Miss Alice Craig, Mrs. G. C. Humphrey, Miss Grace M. Kennison, Miss Emma Smart, Mrs. Annie Plaisted, Mrs. G. D. Whittier, Mrs. R. Walden, Miss Alice J. Hanscom, accompanist.

The participants in the Japanese drill follow: Misses Viola Brackett, Marion Brown, Florence Garrett, Editha Grant, Marion Grant, Florence Hanscom, Marion Hett, Alice Osgood, Ethel Pollard, Mollie Newton, Hope Walden, Marion White.

The pagoda committee in their attire are given below:

Fletcher, May Freeman, Emma Smart, Rachael Tucker.

The W. C. T. U. will meet with

Mrs. I. E. Fogg, 6 Columbus street, (near the shoe factory) tomorrow, (Friday) at 3 p. m. Items of interest from the quarterly convention, and the bags for lumbermen need to be ready very soon. All members come and help. Take Islington street car.

SAME OLD THING.

Hard coal now sells for ten dollars per ton, that is, if you can induce the man who owns it to sell.

Itching piles? Never mind if physicians have failed to cure. Try Doan's Ointment. No failure there. 50 cents, at any drug store.

P. & W.

KING ARTHUR FLOUR,
America's Highest grade.

Beech-Nut Ham and Bacon Always to the Front.

Ballardvale Lithia, Sparkling and Delicous.

Crosse and Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces and Condiments.

Payne & Walker,

Successors to CHARLES E. LAIGHTON & SON,

Exchange Block,

Japanese House—Mesdames George E. Leighton, Thornton Bettom, Mary Stewart Cole, George French, James Hall, Harvey C. Rich, Allen A. Rand, Misses Alice E. Rand, Grace S. Rand, Grace Manent, Nellie M. Walden.

Fancy articles—Misses Alice J. Hanscom, Florence H. Dimick, Anna E. Mendum, Mesdames Albert H. Entwistle, John S. Grant, Clarence H. Paul.

Dairy—Mesdames Henry Wendell, Annie Brown, Joseph Hett, Frank C. Langley, Lyman T. Pray, Susan E. Preston, William H. White, Jr., Miss Nelle Whitcomb, Miss Lou Hough.

These were lighted by electricity.

Japanese Well—Mesdames Clinton Humphreys, F. E. H. Marden, Richard Walden, Grace Kennison.

Aprons—Mesdames Adelaide P. Conner, Harry J. Freeman, Fannie S. Hathaway, Andrew P. Wendell, John H. Walton, George D. Whittier.

Ante-concrite—Misses Alice White, Alice Norton.

Dolls—Mrs. Freeman, R. Garrett, Misses Florence Garrett, Marion Grant, Grace Sides, Helen Garrett.

Hankiechiefs—Mesdames George S. Baker, Frank Laskey, Misses Alice M. Craig, Carrie A. Craig, Margaret

Japanese Tea Table—Misses Frances P. Wendell, Antoinette Sides, Ruth Wendell.

Candy—Misses Margaret Garrett, Marion Brown, Annie M. Furber, Margaret Furber, Alice M. Gerrish, Florence Hanscom, Ella F. Lowd, Ethel Pollard, Mabel L. Shedd.

Ice Cream and Cake—Mesdames Lucy K. Lord, Fred S. Knowles, Annie M. Plaisted, C. E. Primmerman, Ella F. Sawyer, Misses Bessie Brown, Violet Brackett, Grace Brown, M. Ellen Gammon, Sarah Johnson, Marion Miller, Molly Newton, Bertha Plaisted, Masters Garland Bosworth, Curted, Masters Garland Bosworth, Curted.

The general chairman of all the committees is Mrs. Mary S. Cole.

Rev. George E. Leighton is chairman of advertising; the decorations are under the supervision of C. Fred Cole and Clarence H. Paul.

Mrs. Charles E. Lewis took tickets at the door.

The attendance was exceptionally good and the spectacle and accompanying entertainment were much enjoyed. The affair will be given again this evening with a change of program.

The general success must be gratifying to the ladies of the Universalist church, under whose auspices the spectacle was given.

STRUCK BY SHIFTING ENGINE.

Baker's Pung Of J. B. Menke Demolished At The Creek Crossing.

The baker's sleigh of J. B. Menke, driven by a young man named Harry, was struck by a shifting engine on the creek crossing on Wednesday and completely demolished. The horse was cleared from the wreck and escaped uninjured. The driver also luckily escaped with a few bruises.

W. C. T. U.

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CHRISTMAS SALE.

The Rogers' Mission band connected with the North church is arranging to hold a Christmas sale next Wednesday in the chapel on Middle street from 6:30 p. m. to 9 p. m. The principal attraction will be basket work made by the children's circle, and there will also be tables for fancy work, home-made candy, ice cream and cake and chocolate.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Last Sunday morning a cottage meeting was announced to be held at Maplewood Farm, but as Mr. Foote is out of town for a few days it will not be held until next week.

One will be held, however, this evening at the residence of Solomon Littlefield, 18 Lincoln avenue, at half past seven o'clock.

Ayer's Hair Vigor
Stops falling hair. Makes hair grow. Restores color. Cures dandruff. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

IMPRESSIVE RITES.

Body Of Midshipman Reginald T. Carpenter Laid At Rest In His Native City.

AT THE NAVY YARD.

Several of the construction workmen are taking vacations.

The mechanics and laborers were paid off on Wednesday.

The body of Midshipman Reginald Thorne Carpenter arrived in this, his native city, at noon today, from Annapolis. It was accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Shipley, and her husband, Lieutenant John H. Shipley, U. S. N., and his brother-in-law, Frederick M. Sise.

The body, which was wrapped in the American flag, was escorted to St. John's church, where burial rites took place at two o'clock. They were conducted by the rector, Rev. Henry E. Hovey. There was a large attendance.

Admiral Read, commandant of the navy yard, provided a naval escort, and at the conclusion of the impressive Episcopal service the body was sepulchred in Proprietors' cemetery, where sepulchre took place in the Admiral Carpenter plot.

Funeral Director O. W. Ham was in charge.

The floral display at the church was most beautiful. The casket, which was not opened, was almost hidden in the wealth of floral tributes. Mrs. Arthur W. Walker had charge of the flowers, her assistant being Mrs. W. A. Peirce.

The Naval band rendered several selections. A battalion of marines added much impressiveness to the services.

BREAK ON DANIEL STREET.

Tuttle's Cigar Factory Entered and Valuable Tobacco Stock Taken.

BOSTON GETS MORE COAL.

As a result of the moderation in wind and temperature, Boston was able to receive a supply of about 27,000 tons of coal on Wednesday, most of it from the fleet that has been storm-bound back of the Cape for several days.

Some of it was sent off to Lynn and other points, and one lot of 2500 tons was consigned to the Everett coke works, and the greatest part was for local dealers.

This, with the 4800 tons received at that port Tuesday, makes a total of about 31,500 tons arriving in Boston since the cold snap set in.

PERSONALS.

G. T. Fogg is enjoying a fifteen days' leave of absence from the navy yard.

Arthur G. Webster of Boston is visiting friends and relatives in this city.

C. J. O'Keefe has entered the employ of the Portsmouth Brewing company in the cooper shop.

Rev. and Mrs. L. H. Thayer will be at home to the people of the North parish this afternoon and evening.

Mrs. M. F. Wentworth of Kittery has returned from a visit with Miss Margaret Chisholm at the new Columbia hotel, Portland.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson, U. S. N., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew P. Preston, Miller avenue.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marion E. Stewart, a popular young clerk at French's, to F. Raymond Clark of Eliot, Me.

Stephen Connolly has resigned his position as watchman at the White Mountain Paper company's plant and returned to his home at Newton, Mass.

Miss Mollie Jenness of Baltimore, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Thomas Elwyn of Philadelphia, reached this city this forenoon as the guest of Miss Ida Marguerite Berry of State street. Miss Jenness was called here by the death of Midshipman Reginald Thorne Carpenter.

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